## WASHINGTON

General Scofield Confirmed as Secretary of War.

More Rumors of Cabinet

Debate on the Kansas Admission Bill in the Senate.

The Cutrages of Butler's Smelling Committee Exposed in the House.

Nomination of General Schofield as Secre-retary of War Confirmed by the Schate.

Senate in Executive Session to-day resur consideration of the nomination of General ield to be Secretary of War. The debate was

neid to be Secretary of War. The debate was need to the preamble and the resolution intro-l yesterday in substance as follows:— ereas, the order of the President removing tary Stanton from office was unconstitutional legal, but on account of Mr. Stanton's having esday rolinquished the said office, therefore olved. That the Senate do avise and consent to spointment of General Schofield.

There was not a full Senate, but parties separated n the preamble as they did on the impeachment ar-cies, while the vote on the resolution itself was such distinction. Both the preamble and

War a resolution was offered declaring the re-of Edwin M. Stanton by the President illegal. Trumbull voting with the majority. Sen

Other Cabinet Changes on the Tapis.

It is understood, now that the Senate has at last understood of the Senate has at las decisive steps towards carrying the other changes in his Cabinet, the country has been so stifled with conflicting ruma. Although yet nothing definite in relation to when the believed that, with the exceptions of the ary of War and the Attorney General (suppos that Stanbery will be confirmed, there will gh sweeping out.

Nominations by the President.

ary Stanbery, tode Attorney General. G. Worthington, whe Minister Resid H. G. Worthington, A.-be Minister Resident at the greatine Republic, vice Asboth, deceased. Thaddeus P. Mott to be Minister Resident at Costa ta, vice Lawrence, removed. Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren to be Chief of the ednance Bureau, vice Captain Henry A. Wise, re-

ed.

mmodore Thomas Turner to be Rear Admiral.

ptain A. M. Pennock to be Commodore.

ptain John L. Worden to be Commodore. ward on the Recent Duel Near Balti-

to Costa Rica, sent to the Senate to-day, ras accompanied by a correspondence between the corretary of State and Baron Von Gerolt. The etary of State and Baron von Geroit. The etary's letter alludes to the removal of Lawrence, the present Minister Resident, necessitated by the participation of that deman as principal in a recent duel with Mr. serow, of the Prussian Legation. The Secretary her states that he hopes Baron Von Geroit will g the conduct of Mr. Kusserow also to the stention of his government, that both gentlemen may be taught how to obey the laws. The letter is aid to be of rather a caustic character.

ready for publication, it is thought, on the nne. The result of the receipts and exing, for although the receipts from cus ternal revenue have been quite he expenses of the government have be .000 of interest was paid by the Treasurer.

Department Clerks to Aid in the Deco-ration of Soldier's Graves. e following communication was addressed by the ident to the heads of departments yesterday

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1888.

The chairman of the Committee of Arrangements wing requested that opportunity may be given to one employed in the several executive departments the government to unite with their fellow citaes in paying a fitting tribute to the memory of the ave men whose remains repose in the National meteries, the President directs that has far as may consistent with law and the public interest, perses who desire to participate in the ceremonies be trmitted to absent themselves from their duties on tarday, the 30th inst. By order of the President.

W. G. MOORE, Secretary.

W. G. MOORE, Secretary.

The Washington Charter Bill Sent Back.

The President sent back the bill extending the serier of the District of Columbia without his mature; but the ten days having expired it benes a law. Summer and other radicals who exited a veto smiled at this announcement and med to think that the President was becoming the than usually accommodating. than usually accommodating.

A further reduction of force in the Pay Departnt will take place to-morrow. Eight clerks will be charged, which will bring down the number of ployes to the limit established by law.

Special Agent of Internal Revenue for Texas Relieved. It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued an order relieving Mr. A. T. Sloanaker as Special Agent of Internal Revenue for the State of Texae, to take effect from the 31st instant.

The Department Clerks and Increased Compenention.
The clerical employes of the government have been in daily expectation since the close of the impeach-ment trial that the House of Representatives would take some action respecting their petition for an ad-ditional compensation of twenty per cent to their salaries; but, so far, there has been no legislation on

ington Again.
It is not true, as stated in some of the newspapers, that the State Department has received information relative to the convocation of a Parliament at Crete.

rom an entirely different source.

The Washbarne-Donnelly Affair.

The Washbarne-Donnelly Affair.
[Washington correspondence (May 28) of the Boston
Advertiser.]

The Washburne-Donnelly investigating committee met to-day and called both parties. Mr.
Washburne said he had withdrawn the charges
in his speech, and was willing to let the matter
drop. The committee heid that the charges in
Mr. Washburne's letter remained standing, and were
a proper subject of investigation. He claimed that
Mr. Donnelly was bound to prove the faisity of the
charges, while Mr. Donnelly asserted that it was
Washburne's business to prove their truth. The
committee did not settle the question at issue.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial from the citizens of Milledgeville, Ga., and vicinity, protesting against the removal of the State capital from that city, and that the clause of the new consti-

that the Eastern district of Michigan be abolished, and that the same, with the Western district, be constituted into one district, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition of citizens of Boston, Mass., setting forth the importance of the improvement of the great lakes, particularly at St. Mary's Falls, and asking for assistance in the enlargement of St. Mary's canal, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported amendments to the bill to provide a national currency and for the issue of United States bonds, &c. He also stated that he had received a letter on the subject from the Comptroller of the Currency, which he would lay before the Senate, and call up the bill at an early day.

The amendments provide that the maximum limit of national circulation fixed by said act shall be increased \$20,000,000; which amount is to be issued only to banking associations organized in States and Territories having a less circulation than 55 per each inhabitant, and, so as to equalize the circulation in such States and Territories having a less circulation than 150 per each inhabitant, and, so as to equalize the circulation in such States and Territories in proportion to the population, that banks in liquidation, in default of which they are to be sold at auction in New York and the proceeds applied to the payment of their outstanding circulation; that any association which has heretofore gone into liquidation, in default of which they are to be sold at auction in New York and the proceeds applied to the payment of their outstanding circulation; that any association which has heretofore gone into liquidation under the provisions of the section how amended shall take up its bonds within thirty days from the purpose of consolidating with another bank. That Feelvers of national banking associations shall be considered officers of the Sovenment, and have the right to bring suit i

the Custom House officers on this subject should be considered in regard to the great reductions made in the revenues. He hoped it would be recommitted to the Committee.

Mr. CHANDLER said the Senator could make any deductions in whatever language he chose; he would make no objection to anything he Mr. Fessenden) might say. The bill, he repeated, had been carefully considered by the committee for about three months, and he had brought it to their attention at nearly every meeting since the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject had been received, though they had doubtless deferred somewhat to his greater familiarity with the subject, he having been engaged in business in that locality for the last thirty years. The committee had reported it dinanimously. He (Mr. Chandler) understood the subject much better than did the Treasury clerk who had made the adverse report. He explained the course of commerce on the lakes, saying it is entirely different from ocean navigation, boats having to stop perhaps ten times a day to discharge perhaps ten barrels of freight. The Custom House officers of Michigan approved of the bill, and they received ample compensation. The reductions made by the bill were trining, averaging not over five per cent.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., urged the passage of the bill. If any objectionable features appeared amendments could be offered.

THE WASHINGTON CITY CHARTER.

Senate.
Mr. Freshenden, (coldly,)—Very well, sir.
THE ARKANSAS RESTORATION BILL.
Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of lows, reminded the Senate
that to-day was set apart by resolution for the consideration of bills relative to the District of Columbia.
Mr. Trumbull hoped the Senate would not adjourn to-night until the pending bill to admit Arkansas was passed.

Compared with this the business of the District was of minor importance.

Mr. Morrow, (rep.) of Ind., took the same view, adding that if it was proposed to legislate in regard to the streets of Washington he would be willing to

adding that it it was proposed to registate in the to the streets of Washington he would be willing to set apart a day for it.

Mr. BUCKALEW said that he intended to ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution calling upon the General of the Army for further information in regard to the election in the State of Arkansas, of the existence of which information he only learned recently. He hoped that the bill would be laid over until to-morrow, for the purpose of procuring the information.

General of the election in the State of Arkansas, of the existence of which information he only learned recently. He hoped that the bill would be laid over until to-morrow, for the purpose of procuring the information.

Mr. TRUEBULL asked what further information was required than the report of the general commanding the district and the constitution now before them? This, said he, is the great question that the country has been engaged in since the close of the war—the reorganization of these rebel States. I listened yesterday to a two hours' speech made by the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McCreery), declaring the sad condition of this in the rebel States. I elected the war—the religion of miles in the rebel States. I may be senators join and recognize a cother six States that shall dispense with what they call a military despotism. Congress is pledged, the country is pledged we are all piedged, to the cantiest re-establishment of civil government in the rebel States that is practicable with safety to the Union itself. Every consideration urges it, and justice requires it—justice to the loyal people whom we have encouraged to labor for the last two months for the organization of State governments. When they have made that government complete, compiled with your laws, got through with their labor of registration, elections once or twice of conventions to form constitutions, and have compiled with every condition which you have prescribed that they could comply with, and done everything that it was possible for them to do under your laws, with what face can we sill here and your laws, so through with their labor of registration, elections once or twice of conventions to form constitutions, and have compiled with every condition which you have prescribed that they could comply with, and done everything that it was possible for them to do under your laws, with what face can we sill here and always to these people of Arkansas whom you have encounted to the present themselves in this condition, having completed with t

recently adopted should get into working order, and moved that the bill be recommitted with instructions to provide for the immediate imagaration of the new State government, and the continuance of the military forces in and thereof until after the State should be admitted and the four-teenth article rathined; also to attach conditions which would guard against the State governments falling into disloyal hands.

Mr. Conkeino, (rep.) of N. Y., maintained that the action of Congress in imposing conditions to the admission of Missourt did not furnish a precedent for guidance in the present case, and citing numerous decisions of the Supreme Court replied at length to the legal argument of Mr. Edinunds. He pointed out that when Tennessee was admitted the Senate refused by a large majority to impose any fundamental conditions, and argued from the legislative history of the country that no claim of the right to impose conditions has ever been made except in regard to taxation and the rights of property; never in regard to suffrage having been inserted upon the idea, as expressed by many who voted for it, that it was mere waste paper, he contended that the doctrine of equality of States is a necessary part of the constitution, without which they would not be republican in form. He had no doubt of the power of Congress to reject a State constitution until it compiled with certain conditions, but denied that Congress could form a new constitution for a State. He warned them of the danger of establishing this precedent, which he considered one of great danger.

Mr. Yates, (rep.) of Ill., reminded the Senator that the five Northwestern States came in subject to the ordinance of 1785, with the condition imposed by Congress that slavery, except for crime, should never exist in any State in that territory.

Mr. Conkling replied that that question did not arise under the constitution, but when the country was governed under the ordinance of consideration, in ordinance having been drawn by Nathan Dane in 1784 and again by Jeffe

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BUTLER'S SMELLING COMMITTEE—ANOTHER INEF-TION PLACED UPON IT.

The reading of the journal of yesterday having

been suspended when about half of it had been read Mr. Morgan, (dem.) of Ohio, presented the following

ame kind and providing for the same number of ad

SPEAKER remarked that that modification the resolution a question of privilege, it being ent from the one that had been laid on the

tion.

The SPEAKER said that as a question of privilege an objective of the speaker and the sp

Mr. UPSON, (rep.) of acceptance to being considered at present.

The Spraker put the question whether the House would now consider the resolution.

Mr. Ingensoll, (rep.) of II., desired to make a considered to suggestion, but Mr. Upson and others

Mr. Ingresoll, however, managed to intimate that if some objectionable language was stricken out he and others on his side of the House would vote for the resolution.

Mr. Mongan, acting on that suggestion, withdrew
the preamble.

the preamble.

The SPEAKER asked Mr. Upson whether he insisted

whether

whether the House would now consider the resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That the Speaker be instructed to add three
members of the opposition party in this House to the committee to investigate the facts in the case of the charges
against Charles W. Wooley.

The House refused to consider the resolution, the
vote being yeas 52, nays 66, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Baker, Barnes, Beck, Boyer,
Brooks, Burr, Carv, Dixon, Eidrige, Ferry, Getz, Ghosabrenner, Gollady. Griswold, Grover, Haight, Highy, Hill, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Ingersoid, Jenekes, Johnson, Jones, Kerr,
Kietchum, Knott, Laffin, d. V. Lawrence, Marshall, Marvin,
McCormack, Morgan, Niblack, Nicholson, Orth, Pheige, Pike,
Poland, Pomeroy, Bobertson, Ross, Sitgreaves, Smith, Stewart, Stone, Trimble, Van Trump, Washburne, Wood, Woodbridge, Woodward—St.

NAYS—Messrs. Annes, Beaman, Beatty, Bingham, Blaine,
Hair, Boutwell, Bronwell, Broomall, Butler, Churchilli, R. W.
Clarke, S. Clarke, Cobb, Coburn, Covode, Dodge, Donnelly,
Driggs, Egrisston, Ela, Ferris, Fields, Haisey, Harding,
Hooper, Hopkins, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Koonts, W.
Lawrence, Lincoln, Loughridge, Mailory, Maynard, McClarth,
McClurk, Rercur, Miller, Moore, Moorehad, Morrell, Mullina,
Myars, O'Neili, Paine, Perham, Plants, Paleley, Frice, Shellabarger, Intarkwasher, A. F. Stevens, Tade, Honnas, Trowbridge, Upson, B. Van Horp, W. Washburn, Welker, W.
Williams, J. T. Wilson and Windom—65.

Mr. BOYER, (dem.) of Pa., then offered, as a question of civiliers a resolution to add three members

barger. Ratveshier, J. F. Stevens, Take, Indias, Iromas, Irow bridge, Upson, B. Van Horn, W. Washburn, Welker, W. Williams, J. T. Wilson and Windom—66.

Mr. BOYER, (dem.) of Pa., then offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution to add three members of the House who voted against impeachment to the committee authorized to infuence the Senate in the determination of impeachment.

The Speaker ruled that it was not a question of privilege, being substantially the same as the resolution offered by Mr. Morgan, and which the House had refused to consider.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF WOOLEY.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which, last evening, the resolution to commit Charles W. Wooley to close confinement was agreed to. This was in execution of the understanding last night. Mr. Bingham proceeded to defend the action of the select committee in reference to the treatment of the recusant witness (Mr. Wooley), and to show the contradictions in his testimony, particularly in reference to the disposal of \$16,000, which he swore he gave to Sheridan Shook, and of which Sheridan Shook swore he had not got a cent. The witness Wooley had then come before the committee and withdrew that statement, excusing himself on the ground that the oath had not been legally administered to him, the chalrman of the committee having been sick and absent when he was sworn.

Mr. Eldbilde, (dem.) of Wis., asked Mr. Bingham

excusing himself on the ground that the oath had not been legally administered to him, the chairman of the committee having been sick and absent when he was sworth.

Mr. Eldbeide, (dem.) of Wis., asked Mr. Bingham to state, as a matter of fact, what the contempt was based on.

Mr. Bingham, said that he would state that before he was done with the matter. They had already shown that the witness was engaged in the business of raising money for the purpose of bribing Senators, and when they asked him again what le had done with the \$16,000, what was his answer? Why, that it was a privileged matter; that it was used in the relations of client and counsel. In that view of the case they came before the House and asked it to exercise its undoubted power in committing him to close confinement, allowing him to have only such intercourse as the Speaker might from time to time deem justifiable; not, of course, excluding counsel. In conclusion he showed that there could be no interference of the courts in the matter, citing the case of Messrs. Anderson and Dunn, where the Supreme Court, forty-seven years ago, ruled that an order of the House was a bar to a suit of trespass and false imprisonment—not only a bar in law, but an absolute justification in the courts and out of the courts.

At this point of the proceedings (one o'clock) the absences, under the call of the House last evening, were presented at the bar of the House by the Sergent-at-Arms, and were excused for their absence.

A LIVELY SCENE BETWEEN MESSES. BUTLER AND BROOKS.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., having been allowed ten minutes, proceeded to say that the records of the House showed that the witness Wooley had offered on the floor of the House to appear and answer any question whatever that the House might adjudge to be proper. The witness only objected to a committee of seven. Who were appointed alte-

ting control of the rooms A and B in the basement of the Capitol building. The one was to create a perpetual dungeon there and the other was to insult a worthy lady, Miss Vinnie Ream, who was in one of those rooms executing a statue of Lincoln, and to drive her off, simply because her mother, who keeps a boarding house in Washington, had the fortune or misfortune of having boarding with her a senator from Kansas who had voted against impeachment, and over whom she was alleged to have exercised some influence in the casting vote. He asked for the reading of a statement made by the witness (Wooley) in reference to the matter.

Before the Clerk had read more than a few sentences Mr. Butless interrupted and said:—I desire to ask whether it is consistent with the digatty of the House to allow a witness who is in contempt to send a communication here through a meaber of the House to allow a witness who is in contempt to send a communication here through a meaber of the House canacterizing a member of the committee and a member of the House in the terms? This is a part of my speech.

The Syeaker, referring to the paper, said:—The language is, "Mr. Butler was the only Manager in the room, and he assumed to administer an oath and examine the witness. He was rude, abusive and insulting."

Mr. Butler—I do object. Every member of the committee will bear me out in saying that when Mr. Wooley left the room he thatfied us all for the courters with which he had been treated.

Mr. Butler—I do object, in the gentleman from Massachusetts withdraw his objection?

Mr. Butler—I do.

The Clerk resumed the reading, the next sentence being, "Mr. Butler continued the examination in the same abusive and insulting manner."

Mr. Butler—The gentleman cannot change that statement. It is Wooley's story. Let him withdraw the letter if he wishes to go on.

The Speaker—The gentleman has adopted it as part of his speech, and has the right to quality it. He is therefore responsible to the House for the words if he uses them.

Mr. Butler—The gentle

mr. Butler—Do I understand the gentleman to withdraw the paper? The Speaker—He has so stated to the Chair. Mr. Butler—Then I am willing that he should go on.

Mr. Brooks (having obtained the paper from the clerk) said, "Suppose that I go on and read the paper myself?"

Several Members—"No, no! Not much."

Mr. Butler—Then I do not withdraw my ob-

Several MEMBERS—"No, no! Not much."

Mr. BUTLER—Then I do not withdraw my objection.

Mr. Horeem—Then I do not withdraw my objection.

Mr. Ingersoll asked to make a suggestion, but a number of objections came from his own side of the House.

The question was taken whether Mr. Brooks should be permitted to proceed, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 50, nays 73.

Mr. Eldridge, having ten minutes allowed him by Mr. Bingham, said he did not know whether he would conduct himself so orderly as that he would be allowed to proceed. He insisted that the witness, Wooley, was not in contempt of the House, and that he had done nothing to bring him in contempt. The refusal of a witness to answer what he considers an improper question was not contempt unless the House directed him specifically to answer it. On this point he quoted "Cushing's Parliamentary Law." and on the other point claimed by the witness, Wooley—that he had acted in confidential relations of counsel and client—he quoted "Greenleaf on Evidence," to show that a counsel or attorney cannot be compelled to disclose a communication made to him or acts done by him in that capacity. He argued that if Wooley was compelled to testify as to relations between a henself and client then the relations between a henself and client then the relations between a penitent and his priest might be pried into by a smeiling committee.

Mr. Morgan, having been allowed ten minutes by Mr. Bingham, said that the blow struck at Charles Wooley was a blow intended to be struck at the liberties of the people. He reminded the House of the old Italian proverb, "That war makes thieves, but peace hings them," and cited the history of the Venetian republic, where the people allowed their powers to be assumed by the Dogs and Council of Ten. The desire of punishing Mr. Wooley, he said, was not the only object the Managers had in view in reporting these resolutions. Another reason was that they might thus eject Miss Vinnie Ream, who

Mr. Morgan—I will name the member if it be desired.

Cries of "Name! name!"
Mr. Morgan—If the honorable gentleman of whom I speak will ask me, I will name him. (Laughter and much excitement.) I stand here ready to prove what I say. I will prove before any committee that a distinguished member of this House did go to Miss Ream and threaten her that if she did not use her influence with Senator Ross to secure the conviction of the President—
Several MEMBERS—Name the State.

Mr. MORGAN—The member is from the State of Indiana—a gallant State, many of whose sons have been my comrades on the field.

Mr. ORTH, (rep.) of Ind.—Does my friend allude to me?

Mr. MORGAN—The member is from the State of Indiana—a gallant State, many of whose sons have been my comrades on the field.

Mr. ORTS, (rep.) of Ind.—Does my friend allude to me?

Mr. Morgan—I do not.

Mr. Morgan made his statement, asked that gentium should propound a question.

Mr. JULIAN, who had been in the cloak room when Mr. Morgan made his statement, asked that gentium no repeat whist he had said.

Mr. Morgan manifesting a lively interest in the proceedings, consented to an extension of time, and Mr. Morgan repeated substantially what he had alaready stated.

Mr. JULIAN—I now ask whether the gentleman alludes to me?

Mr. Morgan—I have alluded to the honorable gentleman (Mr. Julian). I make the statement on the authority of Miss Ream, a lady than whom there is no purer lady in this land nor one more entitled to respect, and I hurl defiance at him who dares to say a word against her. (Langhter).

Mr. JULIAN—I will make iny statement in my own three members of the House who had heard a rumor that Miss Ream was using her influence—

Mr. Morgan in the first of the morgan in the control of the process of the control of the process of the process of the control o

ment of the people is not as sure and certain to come down upon their heads as sudement from Almighty God, they will before long awake from their delusion and admit that they were mistaken as well as that they have erred.

The ten minutes allowed to the Mergan having expired, Mr. Butlers was permitted to occupy the fifteen minutes remaining of Mr. Bingham's time.

Mr. Butlers and here of the facts and precedents in reference to which this resolution has been discussed. The first thing that has been attacked is the conduct of the committee. We are told that there never was such a Parliamentary recedent for so constituting a committee. I may answer that there never was such a Parliamentary case, and therefore it is thout precedent; but I do not content myself with that. I remember the history of the democratic party, and I remember that the Senator from my State was removed from every committee in the Senate became he belonged to no healthy organization. (A memer—it he mouth of the general may be such as a such a

The sentence, having been written down, was read by the Clerk. The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks the words are out

The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks the words are out of order on two grounds; first, as to the use of the wort "impudent," and, second, as the reference assimilates gentlemen on the other side of the House to the "Forty Thieves."

Mr. Buyler—Neither one nor the other, sir.

The SPEAKER—Does the gentleman appeal from the willing of the Chair.

wiling of the Chair?
Mr. Butler—I disclaim the inference.
The Spraker—The Chair thinks the words bearth

Mr. Buyler—I disclaim the inference.

The Spraker—The Chair thinks the words bear the construction.

Mr. Eldridge—I insist that the gentleman shall not proceed without the consent of the House.

Mr. Buyler—I withdraw the words if the House think they are not in order.

The Spraker—I withdraw the words if the House think they are not in order.

The Spraker—I withdraw the gentleman from Massachusetts would be permitted to proceed.

Mr. Marshall—I object to the gentleman proceeding. We have had a sufficient amount of this.

The Spraker—No objection can prevent the gentleman from withdrawing his words.

Mr. Hoyler—I withdraw them as an imputation, for I intended none upon any member of the House.

The Spraker put the question whether Mr. Butler should be allowed to proceed in order.

Mr. Marshall called for the yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 101, nays 13. So Mr. Butler was permitted to proceed.

Mr. Hoyler thanked the House for its courtesy, and repeated his assurance that he had not intended to transgress parliamentary law. He said that one reason why he did not want any members of the opposition on the committee was lest some of the testimony might leak out. Already one of the Astor House conspirators had attempted to approach an employe of the House and get some knowledge of the telegrams and testimony in the hands of the compiliate. Referring to the Vinnie Ream incident he said that if the charge made against Mr. Julian had any foundation in fact it was very clear that that room should be cleared out, because, without saying a word about the weman, she ought not to be left in a place where she is exposed to so much suspicion; and if the statue of Lincoin were broken he should be very giad of it, for he thought it was a thing which would do honor neither to Mr. Lincoin nor to the country.

The hour having expired Mr. Bingham withdrew

picion; and if the statue of Lincoin were broken he should be very giad of it, for he thought it was a thing which would do honor neither to Mr. Lincoin nor to the country.

The hour having expired Mr. Bingham withdrew the motion to reconsider, so that the resolution stands as adopted.

Mr. Eldninger suggested that an amendment should be made to the resolution, so as to allow Mrs. Wooley to visit her husband.

The Spraker said it was not necessary, as he would not hesitate to grant permission to the counsel and wife of Wooley to visit him.

Mr. Bingham remarked that the Speaker's interpretation was correct. It was intended that he should have that power.

PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

Mr. O'Neill, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the protection of emigrants, it was made a special order to follow the bill to promote commerce, which is a special order for the second Tuesday in June.

EXCUSES UNDER THE CALL ON THURSDAY EVENING.

Mr. SCHENCE, (rep.) of Ohio, referring to a remark made by him last evening as to the absence of Mr. Haine and others, said he had since ascertained that Mr. Blaine was called away by an imperative engagement, which any member would have considered it absolutely necessary to fulfil, and that immediately on his bearing that the House was involved in difficulty he returned to the hall, as did also his colleague, Mr. Pike.

The House went to the business of the morning hour and disposed of several private bills, including one to authorize the sale of twenty acres of coal lands in the Leavenworth military reservation.

Mr. CARY, (rep.) of Ohio, moved that the House adjourn over to-morrow to participate in the ceremonies of decorating the soldiers' graves.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the motion in the interests of the public and on account of his desire to get the tax bill before the House to-morrow.

The motion was rejected.

The House then, at four o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with Mr. Blaine, of Maine, in the chair, and resumed t

THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS' PRISONER. The Satement of Mr. Wooley, which the

Radicals Refused to Have Read in the

The Satement of Mr. Wooley, which the Radicals Refused to Have Read in the House of Representatives.

Washington, May 29, 1868.

The following is C. W. Wooley's case as presented to the House by Mr. Brooks and which the House refused to have read:—
On Tuesday, May 19, Mr. Wooley attended in obedience to a summons. Mr. Butier was the only Manager in the room, and he assumed to administer an oath and examine the witness. He was rude, abusive and insulting, and whenever in the course of the examination the witness declined to answer some question put to him Mr. Butier ordered him into the examination to the witness declined to answer some question put to him Mr. Butier ordered him into the easted of the Assistant Sergeanta-Arms, giving him directions not to permit the witness to speak to any one. Mr. Butler then continued the examination in the same abusive and insulting manner, at one time saying to the witness that he lied. To this the witness replied that he would not permit such an insult and claimed the protection of the Managers while in the committee room, and if such language was repeated out of the room he would calaim protection from a one. Some little confusion ensued, when Mr. Butler replied that he had been hasty and retracted what he had said. On the 21st the same insulting and abusive course of examination was pursued by Mr. Butler and the testimony of the witness was not taken down as he gave it from his own mouth, but his answers when fiven were modified, altered and changed by Mr. Butler and taken down as Mr. Butler directed them

ness is protected. The committee cannot punish, and it is their duty, on an issue between them and a witness, to submit the matter to the House and let it take action in relation thereto.

Mr. Wooley, in his protest filed with the committee on the 21st inst., explicitly states as follows:

"But in thus presenting this constitutional shield against vague and general and unsupported inquiries, your petitioner intends no disrespect to the House of Representatives or its Managers, and tenders himself ready and willing to comply with any resolution or order that may be passed by the House of Representatives in the premises, and in the meantime he humbly prays that his protest and refusal may be presented to the House."

This was not presented to the House by the Managers, still it should have formed part of the report. They report that he is guilty of contumacy; and asked his arrest on the charge of contempt, and have withheld a paper he had a right to have submitted to the House. The embodied in his answer made on the 28th inst. Mr. Wooley is pressing, as far as he can, a statement of the Managers, so that a very small part of it so exported differs from the testimony as really given in by him. I will only refer to one instance. Mr. Butler, in his report, says Mr. Wooley testified that he had obtained the appointment of an assessor in Cincinnati from the President. He testified to no such thing. His testimony that the appointment was made on recommendation of another person, though he believed the Prasident was aware that he wanted the caper is answer to accomplish his purpose.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1868. Sufficient time has now elapsed since the Chicago made there and the political prospect as viewed from this central point.

fact, but the main one is the identification of General Grant with the radical wing of the party and his full acceptance of all their policy, including impeachment, which he advocated openly and even violently, as is well known here and as General Logan and Mr. Judd, of Illinois, emphatically declared at Chicago. General Grant went over to the radicals and abandoned his previous conservative tendencies last October, at which time Washburne came to Washington to arrange the programme, and General Rawlings was sent West to make a speech revealing his chief's conversion to the doctrines of Thad Stevens and the 'Mountain."

and now is even weaker than the party, because it is admitted that he brings no outside strength and excites no interior enthusiasm, while old and straight laced republicans will bolt his nomination as an

of influence to the concern. Any ward politician would be equally strong, and he is of the dimensions of a ward politician, only raised in the co vastly superior to the individual whose smirking me-diocrity occupies the chair once filled by Henry Clay. The radicals relied upon the success of impeach-

ment as their last and only hope of carrying Presidential election. That defeated, they subtially admit the game to be lost. Their plan was for Stanton to organize the whole South into a compact radical column, to declare martial law in Kentucky and Maryland under some fabricated pretext, in order to exclude their votes, and then by coercion and corruption to secure enough of the East and West to count themselves

some fabricated pretext, in order to exclude their votes, and then by coercion and corruption to secure enough of the East and West to count themselves into power. This scheme required the aid of Wade to make it a success. With Johnson in the White House it falls to the ground, and with it all the hope of the revelutionists.

Disguise it as they may, the Wade men are intensely indignant, and will do little to help the ticket. Their chief has given no such endorsement as is pretended by the radical organs. On the contrary, he swears like "our army in Flanders," and says that he was sold out. It is notorious that the Southern delegates, who were pledged to him, were bought by the New York jobbers at various rates, and many of them as cheap as the payment of their hotel bills. This open bargain and sale is now urged here as a reason against the admission of those States by many extremists, and if thir votes were not counted upon in November they would not be allowed to come in at all.

It is now conceded by leading and competent radicals that Pennsylvania is lost by a large majority, first, because of the failure of impeachment; second, because the Convention did not expressly and by name excommunicate the seven Senators who secured acquittal, and, thirdly, because of the insuling and intentional omission of any reference to protection or "home industry." That State is now demanding an increase of the tariff, and the foremost politicians have written here that without it there is no use of attempting a canyass. But as Congress has no idea of touching the tariff, finance or any other large question at this session, Pennsylvania is gone "hook and line."

The democrats and conservatives will probably nominate Hancock and Hendricks, at New York, on the Fourth of July. They are both strong, able and free from objections which have been urged, justify or unjustify, against other candidates. It is imperatively necessary to choose the best men and those most likely to challenge popular favor and confidence.

A very kind a

In Gloucester, Mass., they have an oyster which weighs 23 pounds! A "dozen raw" of that size would make a hearty meal, unquestionably.